

HONOLULU HAD PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

"The Glorious Fourth" dawned in a very quiet manner, but went out last night in a blaze of glory. During the day there was a quietness of the Sabbath throughout all the down town sections of the city and a very orderly merrymaking in the outskirts, making the day as was generally expressed, one of the quietest Fourth of July seen in Honolulu for many years.

After nightfall, however, things took on a briskeer air. Every car citybound came in jammed with passengers and at the hour when it had been advertised the lights at the Capitol would be turned on experimentally, the grounds were crowded, there being many times as many to see the illuminations as there had been in the morning to hear the orators. There was some spontaneity evident, too, and the small boy let loose for noise making in the way that small boys ought to do but hadn't so far.

Promptly at half-past seven o'clock, amid a chorus of "Ah's," the light was switched on to the seven hundred gleaming incandescents which outlined the Capitol, defined the pillars and clustered on the facades of the towers and window ledges. The sight was a beautiful one and the hundreds who had flocked in to see it were satisfied.

The Alexander Young hotel, where a large number of holiday makers dined last night, was also brilliantly illuminated. On the Bishop street facade of this building were strung at least five hundred incandescents, while extending out from the building and making an illuminated arbor of the street were twenty lines of twenty lights, red, white and blue. The roof garden was also gay with colored lights, the effect of the whole being greatly admired.

GUARDSMEN PARADE.

The day was officially opened yesterday by a parade of the National Guard, the regiment leaving the Armory at half-past eight o'clock and marching through the principal streets of the city. The usual din, looked for on the Fourth, had been absent since daybreak, however, and there were few people aroused and up in time to watch the citizen soldiery on the march.

There was a large gathering in the morning in the grounds of the Capitol, where patriotic exercises, under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution were held. A feature of these exercises was a fervid appeal to the patriotism of the audience to oppose the attempt to secure the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws as applied to the Islands. This attempt, Mr. Jones, the orator of the day, denounced as un-American and unpatriotic, something done in the interests of the Japanese as opposed to Americans.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, the vice president of the S. A. R., officiated at the exercises yesterday as the chairman; assisted by George R. Carter. Following the stirring music of the band, in a medley of national airs, the chairman called upon the Rev. E. T. Simpson, who made the invocation. He was followed by Miss Alice Spalding, who read the Declaration of Independence, her manner being charming and her reading exceptionally good and distinct. She was presented with a large bouquet of pink and white roses at the conclusion of her reading, the presentation causing a second round of applause for the patriotic maiden.

Master Aki, a student of the Royal School, read an essay on "The American Flag," showing a considerable amount of historical research. The essay, in full, was:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

"Stand by the flag, all doubt and treason scorned,
Believe with courage firm and faith sublime,
That it will float until the eternal morning
Pales in its glories all the lights of time."

—John N. Wilder.

It is the youngest of the world's great nations, or which the oldest established flag floats. And even so, the American flag is a growth rather than a creation.

Previous to the Stars and Stripes of the present, sixty-four designs, dating from 1494, had their use in the Colonial days. Probably the first seed of our Star Spangled Banner was sown when, late in the year 1774, Captain Markoe of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troops, introduced a flag with a canton of thirteen stripes.

A year later, Dr. Franklin, with Messrs. Lynch and Harrison, was appointed to consider the subject of a national flag. The result was a design similar to the Hawaiian flag. The King's Colors, or Union Jack, represented the sovereignty of England and the field of stripes, alternate red and white, represented the thirteen colonies. This British Jack, distinctive as being the first Colonial national flag, was hoisted for the first time over the camp at Cambridge, Mass., on Jan. 2nd, 1776, and was discarded when Independence was determined on.

At the beginning of the revolution, no particular flag was adopted by the Americans. Various designs designated their different troops and still another flag was used by their navy.

The first national flag after the Declaration of Independence had a field of red and white stripes and a blue square, crossed with red and white. In this flag, by the addition of the azure hue, we note the completion of the colors destined to remain.

In the year of 1777, a congressional committee accompanied by Gen. Washington, called upon Mrs. John Ross of Philadelphia and engaged her to make a model flag from a rough drawing, which General Washington modified in pencil by substituting a five pointed instead of the six pointed star shown in the original draft. For many years after, Betsy Ross, as she was familiarly called, continued to make the American Ensign and today her quaint, two-story house on 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, is open to all who wish to visit the birthplace of the American flag. For Congress, on the 14th of June, 1777—a date now recognized as Flag Day—

adopted this basis of the existing national flag. It consisted of thirteen stripes, seven red and six white, and thirteen stars arranged in a circle on a skyblue field. In number both stars and stripes were emblematic of the thirteen independent states of the Union. The stars are supposed to have been suggested by the Chief of the Washington arms as still shown on the monuments at Brighton in Northamptonshire, England. This new constellation was destined to be ever looked up to with the same faith that we give to the starry sentinels of night. Like stars of heaven, our flag stars have never failed us. In both we read courage, equality to all, purity, unity and perpetuity. Just as the world has ever welcomed the stars of night, so has it welcomed the flag which "has never been trailed in the dust by foreign or domestic foe. Wherever it has floated to the breeze, in every sea and upon every land, it has been welcomed by all people of all nations as the inspiration to humanity, to society, to the attainment of equal rights." Surely it must have encouraged the early soldiers of America, as they followed their banner, to know that the ancestors of Washington also had triumphantly borne starry ensigns across many a battlefield in the far off days of chivalry.

The American flag was first raised over Fort Stanwix—now the city of Rome, N. Y.—on Aug. 2nd, 1777. The following month it was introduced on the battlefield of the Brandywine. Capt. Paul Jones was there to display it on shipboard as he sailed on the Schuykill, after which it was hoisted on all American warships. Capt. Jones was also the first to carry the flag across the ocean and to a foreign country, when, late in the year 1778, his ship, the Ranger, arrived at France. Soon after the Ranger's arrival, other foreign warships cast anchor at the same French port, consequently saluting America's flag and recognizing America as a sister nation for the first time.

Ten years later, the flag was carried around the world by the ship Columbia, which spent three years in circling the globe.

When the second war against England was fought, two more states had been added to the Union and, in consequence, two more stars and two more stripes to the flag. During this war, Francis Scott Key wrote our national air, entitled, "The Star Spangled Banner," describing the scenes which he had actually seen. This vivid description proves the great influence of the flag on the battlefield and tells us how America's sons have willingly risked all else in order to keep aloft the Star Spangled Banner. Everywhere, to an American ear this air exhorts the best emotion that is in mankind—patriotism! What true citizen of America would not add his life to the long list of braves who willingly sacrificed a part of life's "little while" in order that their country might live forever? This song also recalls the fact that the flag is the only monument of many gallant men swept from battlefields and closed over by blue seas—sleeping in unknown graves.

As more states claimed admittance to the Union, the flag was in danger of becoming out of proportion should the plan of extra stripes be continued. Thus, Congress appointed a committee to revise the flag suitably. Capt. A. S. A. Reid of the U. S. Navy was a member of this committee and to him is due the credit of the legislative act in Mar. 1818, causing the restoration of the thirteen original stripes in honor of the thirteen colonies who established Independence and Freedom. A star was to represent each state on the field of blue, and one to be added for each new state on the 4th of July following its admission. This act took effect on July 4th, 1818. Thus the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence is also the anniversary of the established flag of our country.

The first flag of this design was made in New York City by the wife of Capt. Reid, assisted by several young ladies, and was raised over the Capitol of the United States on April 13th, 1818.

Since 1866, all government flags are made exclusively from American bunting, manufactured in America from American labor and produce. The width of the flag is two-thirds its length; seven of the horizontal stripes, beginning with the outermost, are red; the six alternate stripes are white. The Union, or field of blue, contains the white stars in parallel lines and is one-third of the flag's length, extending to the bottom of the fourth red stripe. In the different departments of the Navy and the Army regulated sizes of flags are used. Forty-eight stars are now entitled to a place on the flag.

The color red represents the blood which patriots are ready to shed; white stands for the purity of their cause and blue denotes loyalty and the favor of heaven.

During the Civil War, the northern soldiers affectionately called the flag "Old Glory"—a name that has clung to it ever since.

The American flag has crossed all seas and visited every land; it now flies over the U. S. Consulate in many foreign countries, thus protecting America's children abroad as well as at home. Officially it now floats over the icefields of Alaska, over the sunny isle of Cuba and over the Philippines in the Far East. One of the prettiest sights in the tropics is in Manila, when, after the sunset band-concert on the old Spanish Plaza is ended by the national anthem of America, the evening gun echoes along the shore and the white clad audience salute the flag and it is lowered at retreat.

At sea the most peaceful ceremony is on American warships, when the flag is raised at reveille, lowered at retreat, and gracefully dips a respectful recognition in passing another vessel.

Probably the first visit of the flag to the Hawaiian Islands was late in 1789 when the America, known as "Eleanor" and a little schooner called the "Fair American," commanded by Capt. Metcalf and his son, came here.

On Aug. 12th, 1898, the flag came to stay and was officially raised over our beloved Hawaii nei.

Here, in America's baby territory sit-

uated between the oldest part of the old world and the newest part of the new world, the flag is saluted by the children of many lands and races. No youth better appreciated. Here, of all races and color, alike receiving the great gift of education and the English language, they enjoy equal rights, liberty and freedom. Recently school government has been introduced and through it the young citizens early comprehend citizenship—its duties and privileges. When school days are over the students will be ready to take their places in the world—intelligent and loyal citizens of America. Hawaii is a land of music and the strong voices of the Hawaiian public school children grandly rendering "The Star Spangled Banner" never fail to reach and thrill the heart of a listener.

To Col. G. T. Balch, a retired U. S. Army officer, is due the credit of having introduced, in 1891, the salutation of the flag in the public schools of America. Thus, thankful for the blessings of Freedom, ere passing to classrooms each school day, a host of citizens-to-be respectfully salute their flag and, as the Stars and Stripes proudly unfurl in the morning breeze, in many climes, lovingly, reverently, earnestly repeat—"We give our hands and our hearts to God and our country! One country, one language, one flag!"

Hon. P. C. Jones, the orator of the day, delivered a stirring address, the title of which was "Our Forefathers," which he brought to a conclusion by some extemporaneous remarks on the local steamship situation, explaining that this was a national question and not of place at a Fourth of July gathering. Mr. Jones said:

HON. P. C. JONES' ADDRESS.

If any people on the face of this earth have cause to honor and respect their ancestors, the Sons of the American Revolution can boast of theirs, for to them they are indebted for the peace, prosperity, happiness and liberty they now enjoy.

Those grand, plain and honest men gave their time, their property, their talents, and in many cases, their lives, to throw off the British yoke, to give to their descendants the precious boon of Freedom, making our country a free nation, which today is the most prosperous, richest, the most powerful and influential of all the nations of the earth.

Many of our forefathers were trained in a school that prepared them for the great struggle of 1775, and for seven long years resisted the force of Great Britain.

A hundred and fifty years before this period, many of the ancestors of the men of 1775, were driven out of England because of religious persecution, and settled on that stern and rock-bound coast of New England, in a wilderness where even in that desolate region, they were oppressed by laws that annoyed by constant changes and cancellation of their charters, suffering great hardships and privations thereby, to say nothing of their constant struggles with hostile Indians.

Then again, about forty years later (1663) among other oppressive measures introduced by Great Britain, were laws passed by Parliament to discourage American shipping. In that year an act was passed, which proclaimed that no commodity of the growth, production or manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into the British plantations, but such as are laden on board in England, and in English built ships, of which the master and three-fourths of the crew are English. This was aimed particularly at the Americans, to prevent them from importing goods from England in American built vessels, placing also heavy duties on many articles imported from other countries except Great Britain, "which aroused the indignation of the American colonists, and sowed seeds of future rebellion."

These pilgrims and Puritans and others by reason of the oppression of the home government, had no love for the mother country.

They trained up their children, and these, their children for several generations, instilling in them a love for their adopted country, and not only taught them to live the "simple life" but instructed them in living lives of frugality and to endure hardships and privations, so when the law became more and more oppressive, and they were taxed without representation, the men of 1775—liberty loving, all of them—no longer submitted, but unitedly, demanded that taxes, as well as obnoxious standing armies, be removed. When the news of Concord and Lexington spread like wild fire through New England and the other colonies, how they flocked in to the support of their comrades. These untrained men left the plow, the forge, the bench, the office, shouldered their muskets and marched against the most powerful nation of the world, Putnam from Connecticut, Stark from New Hampshire; the "Green Mountain Boys" from Vermont, and many others from other parts, traveling over roads almost impassable, ready to share all the sufferings and hardships of their countrymen.

Those who survived Bunker Hill, the spot where British tyranny ended and American liberty began, with many others from all parts of the colonies, buckled on their armor for the war. They were poorly paid and fed, wretchedly clothed, often suffering from cold or heat, added to which, was that terrible winter at Valley Forge where they were only kept together by the spirit of the immortal Washington, these forefathers marched bravely on through all the battles suffering untold privations and hardships, until Yorktown gave them victory and made them free.

The American sailor played a very important part in the American revolution. While the Americans had no navy to speak of at the beginning of the war, they fitted out many privateers and performed wonders in destroying British ships, causing a loss of more than 550 vessels and more than £2,200,000 sterling. There were no better

sailors than the American who knew, not only to "reef, hand and steer" but were familiar with handling guns and small arms. In the year 1777 the men employed in privateering almost equalled the continental army under the command of Washington.

These men did a noble service upon the ocean. Many of them when captured were impressed into British service, while many others suffered great privations and lingered and died in British prisons. The American people owe a debt of gratitude to the sailors and owners of private vessels of the revolution.

Paul Jones was the naval hero of this war, but there were others as brave as Jones whose names were never recorded on the pages of history. "The men behind the guns" were not the only ones who stood for liberty. There were others, who by voice and pen gave encouragement to those in the field and adroit and such men as Patrick Henry, John Adams, Ben Franklin, Sam Adams, James Otis and hundreds of other educated men, did a grand and noble work at home and abroad for the cause of Freedom.

And last but not least of this noble band of patriots, were the women of the revolution, many of whom were even more patriotic, if such a thing was possible, than the men. They took with their own hands the flintlock muskets, and the powder horns from over the chimney place and put them in to the hands of husbands, sons, brothers and lovers, and sent them forth with their blessing to fight for their country.

These women till the land, cared for the wounded and the dying, denied themselves the necessary thing of life, especially tea, of which they were very fond. They cared for the young children at home, and told them of the noble deeds of their fathers, and offered up earnest prayers to their God for the success of the cause, and in many other ways, often at the risk of their lives, did noble service. All honor to the memory of these wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts (our grandmothers) of the forefathers of the revolution (Spartan women—all) for their loving service to their country in its years of great need.

Truly may we of this twentieth century be proud and very thankful for our forefathers, and may we thank God that our lot is cast in such pleasant places, and that we have such a goodly heritage.

COASTWISE SHIPPING LAWS.

Following this address Mr. Jones asked permission to add a few more words on a matter, which, being of national importance, was proper matter to refer to at a Fourth of July meeting. This was in reference to the attempt made at the last session of Congress to suspend the shipping laws to enable American passengers to travel to and from Hawaii and the mainland to other than American ships.

"I have never believed in that suspension," said the speaker. "It is un-American, it is wrong to ask Congress to remove this restriction in favor of American shipping. I know that many do not agree with me. Our Governor and two of our ex-Governors have expressed themselves in favor of it and our Delegate to Congress made a valuable speech in favor of the suspension before Congress, but as Americans we should stick to American boats no matter what comes."

"The very first act passed by the first Congress of the United States, on July 4, 1789, one hundred and nineteen years ago this very day, was in favor of protecting the American merchant marine by allowing a discount of ten per cent of the duties upon imports brought in ships built and owned by Americans."

"Previous to this act, American vessels carried only 17 1/2 per cent of our imports and 30 per cent of our exports, but in 1790 by reason of this law, American vessels carried 41 per cent of the imports, and by 1794 the foreign vessels were almost completely driven out of the American trade. 91 per cent of the imports and 76 per cent of the exports being carried in American bottoms."

"In 1810 the total tonnage of the American deep sea merchant marine was 284,296, and this was 164,000 tons more than the American deep sea fleet in 1900. This is the reason why we should set our faces sternly against any movement to cease the protection of American ships and not take it off in favor of the Japanese or any other ships."

Some portions of this latter address were heartily applauded.

CELEBRATION AT THE PRISON.

The Glorious Fourth was celebrated more heartily at the Oahu prison yesterday, perhaps, than in any other one spot in Honolulu. The oration was delivered by Hon. John Hughes, and a splendid chorus of patriotic numbers was rendered. The celebration was a remarkable one in many ways.

The corridors of the jail building were decorated with flags, evergreens and bunting, while a big display of banners was made on the great tree standing in the center of the penitentiary yard. Beneath this tree a platform had been erected, from which visitors and prisoners rendered the following program:

My Country 'Tis of Thee.....Chorus
Duet—Violin and Cornet.
.....Mr. and Mrs. P. Super
For the Red, White and Blue, Duet
and Quartet.....O. P. G. C.
Recitation—"For the Oppressed" (J. Q. Adams)
Song.....Mrs. Joseph G. Pratt
Maikai Waipio (Princess Likelike)
.....O. P. Glee Club
Zither Solo.....C. W. Renear
Honolulu Medley in B flat.....O. P. Quartet
Address.....Hon. John A. Hughes
Song.....Mrs. Grace W. Crockett
Ka Lai Opua (Malle Kaleikoa)
.....O. P. Glee Club
Song, Solo.....Mrs. Bruce V. Mackall
The Good Old U. S. A.—Solo and Quartet.....O. P. Glee Club
Recitation.....B. Venhuizen
Over the Ocean Blue—Solo and Chorus.....O. P. Glee Club
Duet—Kilopua i ka Naele (native).
Adam's Son—Medley in G.....O. P. Quartet
Lai Poi Poi.....O. P. Glee Club
Five Minutes' Talk.....John M. Martin
"The Star Spangled Banner."

Among those present at the celebration at the prison was Father Clement.

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

The address, given by the Hon. John Hughes, was:

"Fellow Citizens and Friends.—We are gathered here today, strangers to each other, yet bound together by the bonds of a common country and the brotherhood of man, to celebrate the greatest event, the noblest achievement in the annals of history. We meet today, men from every quarter of this mundane sphere, but all Americans, to celebrate the birthday of this great republic. We celebrate it because on this day our ship of state was launched, our banners were first unfurled to the breeze, and then the chains of slavery and abasement fell from the limbs and souls of men, the tyranny of caste and plutocracy vanished from the earth, and like the sweep of a prairie fire, above the din and carnage of battle, there arose on the horizon of new hopes the sun of justice and freedom, and man, until then the lowest of his kind, stood up, an equal amongst his peers."

"It was then that in every spot where men who aspired to freedom found a home, they with longing eyes and glad hearts turned their thoughts to the Infant Republic of the West, and cried in unison God save America!"

"On this day one hundred and thirty-two years ago was issued the Declaration of Independence. It came upon the decayed and decaying monarchies of the Old World like a lightning flash across a storm-swept sky. It echoed and reverberated from meridian to meridian, from pole to pole as a state and scholarly document, as the outpouring of honest and fearless and patriotic hearts, as a message of cheer to the oppressed of every land. It stands unique, solitary and alone, one of the greatest human documents that ever emanated from the mind of man."

"At and previous to the time the Declaration of Independence was issued the lot of the common man was but one remove from that of the beast of burden—if he was not a slave, he was a serf; his condition was one of perpetual servitude, privation and misery; that surrounded them, and with prophetic eye the fate that awaited them, they decided that man was created for nobler purposes, and that the time for action had come."

"Casting loose from the trammels of the past, they buckled on their swords and swore by their lives, their property and their sacred honor that this land and its people should be free."

"From the opening shot of the Revolutionary War until its glorious close, through the dark and dismal days of Valley Forge, Brandywine and Germantown, the bright and heroic days of Trenton, Monmouth, Charlestown and Port Moultrie, and until the capture of Burgoyne ratified the Declaration of Independence, through sufferings and perils, through blood and tears, they kept our flag flying, they fought and conquered and kept their vow."

"It is said the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church; it strengthens and solidifies it. It is the blood of the patriots of '76 and '77 that has given us this great country we have to day, this noble heritage; and my friends, what a great and glorious country is this of ours! Men from the uttermost ends of the earth sigh for our land as Moses and the prophets of old sighed for the Messiah. Here we have a refuge for the oppressed, labor for the industrious, happiness for all who seek and strive. Our civilization, institutions and laws are of the best and noblest type that wisdom, reason and patriotism could devise. Indeed, have everything that makes for the comfort, the taskmasters, the voluptuous and effeminate rich, lorded it over him, and ground him down with an iron hand, for those were the days of the divine right of kings and persecution for all who dared to protest."

"In those days our country was the poorest amongst the nations. It was also the smallest, a narrow strip, bounded on one side by the bleak Atlantic and on the other by a boundless and inhospitable prairie, the home of bears, buffaloes and savage foes. Our population was about three millions, but amongst those three millions were men braver than any of Caesar's legion, more patriotic and self-sacrificing than any Spartan of old. The founders of this great republic were men that were animated by the noblest motives that ever fructified in the hearts of men. Seeing the desolation and oppression of toil, happiness and freedom of man."

"Ours is a land of progress and opportunity, a land where the humblest man may aspire to and, if he has the ability, attain any position, for here all avenues of advancement and emolument are open to him; he has but to strive and the prize is his; and it is our boast that our greatest men, our country's best and noblest sons, came from the ranks of the common people, the names of the men whom we love to dwell upon with reverence and with pride, those names that are best remembered and will never be forgotten whilst our flag flies or our country endures—the names of men who first saw the light in humble homes, worked on the farm, and got their education in the village school."

"Ours is a land of youth and hope—hope that springs eternal in the human heart, whether that heart beats in sorrow or in joy, is robed in silk or dungaree, this hope that abides within us is the God-giving force that nerves us in the cause of right to do and dare, and it raises them from the trough of despond to the pinnacle of success."

"It is a universal blessing vouchsafed to all, and ever strongest in our darkest and saddest hour. It is the silver lining of the cloud. Other things die and pass away; it remains. Other things change; it is always the same. It clings to us even to the portals of the tomb, for in the night of death hope sees a star, and listening love hears the flutter of an angel's wing."

"My friends, before closing permit me to offer a word of praise to the kind, generous and patriotic American under whose beneficent and fatherly care you are, if love of his fellow man constitute man the noblest work of God, then Mr. Henry is that man; if love of country, her institutions and her flag is the highest type of an American, then he is that American, and it is well to remember that he and all of us stand beneath the sheltering folds of a flag whose every bar stands for justice and the right, whose azure field reveals the firmament, in that it has neither spot nor stain, and whose stars shine in freedom's light for the oppressed in every land."

Many of the teachers departing yesterday are making their first trip from the islands.

DUSENBERRY'S PLACED IN QUOD

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Pirate Dusenberry is in the guard house at Fort Shafter in solitary confinement. Smith, his partner in crime, is still at large with a squad close on his trail. Hopes of getting him today are cherished by those in pursuit.

Yesterday afternoon about dusk, the two fugitives from the guardhouse at Fort Shafter were surprised near the reservoir nanka of the camp, and after standing fire from a squad of men Dusenberry surrendered, while Smith made his escape into the lantana and was lost track of in the darkness. The story of the capture of Dusenberry and the hunting of Smith was told last night by Lieutenant J. S. McCleary, officer of the day, as follows:

"This afternoon Private Newcombe and Roland, the cook of Company E, were out for a walk in the hills above the post when they came upon the two escapes. The four men stopped and chatted for awhile and Smith, who was barefooted, asked the others if he was not some way of getting a pair of shoes as traveling unshod was very hard work. Roland volunteered to get some shoes and leave them in the evening at the reservoir at a spot selected. The men then parted. The two from camp returned to the post and Dusenberry and Smith continued the chopping down of a coconut tree which they had been engaged in when interrupted by the two men from camp."

On arrival at Camp Shafter Roland reported his find to the officer of the day and was sent by him with a pair of shoes to the place selected. Roland was followed by Lieutenant McCleary and four others, all carrying army revolvers. Upon reaching the rendezvous they hid themselves so the place could be watched and all approaches to it observed. After a wait of about an hour and a quarter, Smith and Dusenberry were seen crawling towards the shoes. When they were within about twenty-five yards of the watchers, the latter sprang out of concealment and called upon the two men to throw up their hands, soon opening fire, as the pirates did not seem to be acting quickly enough. Both started to run, when Dusenberry, after the third or fourth shot, stopped, turned and threw up his hands, surrendering. Smith kept going and although closely followed, managed to elude his pursuers in the lantana which grows thickly near the reservoir.

The party separated and while Dusenberry was taken into custody and brought to camp, the search for Smith was kept up. Later in the evening two of the searching party came across him at Moanalua washing himself in a stream. It is thought that he was slightly wounded although he again got away from the soldiers, who took a couple of pot shots at him as he ran.

Lieutenant McCleary is very much pleased at capturing Dusenberry as he was officer of the day when the men escaped. The search for the fugitives has been kept up continually since the escape nine days ago. Jail breaking is not to be encouraged at a military post and those who are out after Smith are under orders to get him. They will shoot if necessary. It is thought he will be brought in today sometime. The two men will now have an additional charge to answer which will probably make their imprisonment about five years' each.

PIRATE SMITH IS A MUCH WANTED MAN

A guard was at the gangway of the transport yesterday to see that Pirate Smith did not get aboard. To make sure a search of the steamer was made before departure. Up to a late hour last night no news of the missing man had been received at the camp and parties out all day on a still hunt had not reported sighting the fugitive.

ALICE COOKE HAD PASSENGERS.

The schooner Alice Cooke, which sailed for the Sound last week, took as passengers Misses Genevieve Carlson and Craig, well known here, who are on a vacation to the Coast. They go to Port Townsend first and will visit extensively in Washington and Oregon probably going as far as Banff, in British Columbia, before going to San Jose, which is Miss Carlson's home.

Many friends were present at the departure of the schooner to wish the two voyagers a merry and prosperous trip, which they are assured of in the good ship in charge of Skipper Penhallow.